

TO TEST ROSE OIL

Uncle Sam Is Trying to Make Perfume.

Bureau of Plant Industry Experiments Result in Producing Extract, but Quality Still Remains in Doubt.

Washington.—Uncle Sam's latest step in conservation is an effort to retain in American pockets an annual expenditure of several millions which is sent to European markets for the purchase of attar of roses—a luxury which femininity regards as a necessity.

The bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture is conducting experiments at the Arlington plant farm to determine whether this perfume can be produced in the United States as a commercially profitable enterprise.

Under the direction of Dr. Walter Van Fleet, an expert rose grower, and Dr. Rodney H. True, in charge of drug plant investigations, about 40 varieties of the roses grown by the French and Bulgarian producers of rose oil were imported last year and set out at the Arlington farm.

There are now between 700 and 800 plants in the experimental bed and the directors of the new enterprise gathered their first crop this spring. The yield for two weeks was about 40 pounds of petals per day. These petals have been distilled and yielded about the same quantity of the highly scented oil which is usually extracted from a similar quantity of European-grown petals.

The experts of the department of agriculture are not ready, however, to say how this American oil compares with regard to quality with that produced across the seas. It will be submitted to rose oil experts for classification and upon the report of the experts will rest the future of the department's new investigations experiments.

The mere fact that the oil can be produced in this country, say the cultural experts, does not establish the fact that the new enterprises will be a commercial success. There is a number of other factors which will enter largely into the equation, even if the quality of the oil is found to be equal to the imported product.

Prominent among the difficulties to be met and overcome in the production of "rose essence" in this country is the high cost of labor. This will principally come into play when the flowers are harvested as the rose growers find that they have to pay from four to six times as much to laborers over here as is paid across the pond. The plants require but little personal attention and can be worked by horses, but the picking of the roses has to be done under peculiar conditions.

To secure the best results the flowers must be gathered early in the morning, not later than 10 o'clock. As the perfect flowers are only to be found on clear, dry days, the grower can never determine beforehand on what days he will pick. But as the full grown flower is practically worthless, he must have a picking force ready to enter the gardens the moment conditions are suitable to gather the buds.

In southern France, which, with Bulgaria, supplies the American markets, the rose grows solve this problem in an unique manner. On each farm is a large bell. When the pickers' services are required this bell is tolled at an early hour and the peasants hasten to the fields. It may be difficult, say farming experts, to pursue the enterprise in this manner under the present labor conditions existing in this country.

The rose oil is used principally in the manufacture of perfumery and as a flavoring agent for certain unpalatable medicines. Statistics compiled five years ago showed that the United States imported annually more than \$300,000 worth of the crude rose oil from Europe. Today this oil wholesales at from \$9 to \$10 an ounce. The perfume manufacturers convert about an ounce of this valuable product into manufactured products, the principal ingredient of value in which is the oil. These manufactured products usually sell for about \$20, allowing the manufacturer a profit of from 90 to 100 per cent. on purchase.

America, however, does not confine her importation of the attar of roses to the crude oil. The importation of perfumes annually foots up more than \$4,500,000 and a large percentage of these finished products contain a greater or lesser quantity of the costly oil.

OPEN TO YOUNG MEN.

There are a number of vacancies in the diplomatic service just at present, and now is the time to apply for them. It is a fine chance for live-wire, alert young men. The state department has not even any eligibles at hand to fill these places, oddly enough—whereas in the consular service there is a long list of eligibles, waiting for vacancies to occur.

One reason for this curious situation seems to be that in the lower grades of the diplomatic service the pay is not so good as in the consular branch, while expenses are greater. A young secretary, especially if attached to an embassy in a gay European capital, is liable to find himself burdened with social obligations which are an embarrassment to a slender purse; and thus it is that in

a majority of instances such positions are held by men who have some means of their own.

On the hand, the service offers a most very considerable prize to by good work and through exhibition of efficiency. Of forty ambassadors and ministers on list, fifteen have been promoted from their present rank from secretary and four from consular posts. The "spoils system" has been away with (barring the fact that are sometimes appointed to these ranks from outside), and the job has been so far taken out of it that during the last two Republican administrations there has been a decrease in the number of appointments to its roster.

A young man who enters the service is sure of an opportunity to show his ability, if he possesses it, and good work brings certain recognition and promotion.

WASHINGTON REAPS HARVEST.

Washington was sending up a wall of disappointment over the limited number of Democratic dollars being added in her midst during the recent convention; merchants in Washington were chuckling quietly. For, about contributing one cent to the \$100,000 fund by which Baltimore, the Democratic convention, tradesmen of the Capital city had all the week a generous overflow from the convention city.

Delegates and visitors, including politicians and the merely curious, took up their residence in Washington as a result of the over-crowding in Baltimore. In addition, thousands of others who spent their time in Baltimore put in many a sightseeing at the capital. So many of these visitors were wearing "legates" badges that the wonder was to who did the balloting at Baltimore.

Nearly everyone in Washington had heard of the baby-saving show, held in Baltimore, at the exhibition on health in connection with the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington in September, but the recent baby-saving show held in Philadelphia will be discussed at the congress by Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill of that city.

PLAN BABY SAVING SHOW.

Not only will there be a baby-saving show, paid for by contributions of babies in Baltimore, at the exhibition on health in connection with the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington in September, but the recent baby-saving show held in Philadelphia will be discussed at the congress by Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill of that city. The baby-saving exhibit will cost about \$1,500, and belongs to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, of which Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics of the census bureau, is president, and Miss Gertrude B. Knipp of Baltimore is secretary. It is planned to take the show out through the country after the close of the congress in Washington.

BARS WOOING BY "ADS."

Gustav A. Manther is against the new fangled practice of getting wives by correspondence. The police have just brought him back from Newport. Manther is employed at the navy yard here. He saw an "ad" in the paper and answered it. A widow with \$3,000 wanted a husband. Manther paid successful court and got the widow. He didn't get the \$3,000. He says he discovered after the ceremony that the \$3,000 represented three children, each valued by the mother at \$1,000. Manther was ordered to send his wife \$8 a week.

BUY MANY LUXURIES.

Americans expended \$200,000,000 this year for foreign luxuries, according to a bulletin issued recently by the bureau of statistics. Art treasures worth \$40,000,000, diamonds costing \$41,000,000 and laces and fancy feminine "trimmings" worth \$44,000,000 is the record of American extravagance for the fiscal year ending next month.

Causes of "Holes in the Air."

Aeronauts have adopted the picturesque phrase "holes in the air," to describe that condition of the atmosphere that makes uniform horizontal flight impossible, and causes great danger to the aviator. Among the atmospheric conditions that may cause a greater or less drop of the aeroplane are (a) horizontal strata moving with different velocities, (b) columns of air with different vertical components. The boundary between such strata and columns often is quite narrow, and hence the aviator may pass with disconcerting abruptness from one to the other. On certain conditions the downward acceleration may be even in excess of that due to gravitation and thus the aviator thrown out of his seat.—Science.

Women's Interests.

There is in all women a peculiar circle of inward interests, which remain always the same, and from which nothing in the world can divorce them.

In outward, social intercourse, on the other hand, they will gladly and easily allow themselves to take their tone from the person with whom at the moment they are occupied; and thus, by a mixture of impassiveness and susceptibility, by persisting and by yielding, they continue to keep the government to themselves, and no man in the cultivated world can ever take it from them.—Globe.

Might Not Be Alive

McMinnville, Tenn.—Mrs. Ocie Jett, of this place, writes: "I don't believe I would be living today, if it hadn't been for Cardui. I lay in bed 27 days, and the doctor came every day, but he did me no good. Finally, he advised an operation, but I would not consent, and instead took Cardui. Now I am going about the house, doing my work, and even do my washing. Cardui worked wonders in my case. I am in better health than for five years." Cardui is a strengthening tonic for women. It relieves pain, tones up the nerves, builds strength. Try it. At your druggist's.

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501½ acres, Clarksville pike, 12 miles from town; one of finest farms in Christian county, splendid improvements, waterland timber. \$85 per acre.

NO. 3.

860 acres in three adjoining farms consolidated. Will sell separately or as a whole for from \$60 to \$80 per acre. On Clarksville pike, with elegant country home and all modern improvements, including two cottage residences if divided.

NO. 4.

500 acres 2 miles from town on Canton pike, well improved and well watered, will price \$75 as a whole, or will divide into three tracts.

NO. 5.

240 acres on Fairview and Pembroke pike, 3½ miles north of Pembroke and 2½ miles east of Fairview, 60 acres in timber. \$50 an acre.

NO. 6.

94 acres, ½ mile from Clarksville pike, ten miles from town, excellent improvements of all kinds, great chance for an ideal home.

NO. 7.

127½ acres on Butler pike; nice new 7 room residence with hall, 3 verandas; 1 good tobacco barn, 1 good stock barn. There are also another set of improvements on the farm suitable for overseer; ½ mile of church and school, nice neighborhood, plenty of good bearing fruits on the farm.

NO. 8.

The Julian farm of 366 acres, located on pike and R. R. station on farm. Splendidly improved, lots of nice fruits, 25 acres in fine blue grass, good stock water. This is a fine stock farm and well located for shipping. This is grade 1 land and a good bargain at our price.

NO. 9.

265 acres near Julian. This is a good farm. Has 35 acres sown to grass. We can make an attractive price on this farm.

Town Lots.

New cottage on Hopper Court. This house has just been completed and is ready for occupancy. Owner is anxious to sell at once.

House and lot East 13th St., Hopkinsville; house 6 rooms and two verandas, concrete walk and steps, lot 50x135.

Bungalow on Hopper Court, brand new, 6 rooms, bath, electric lights.

Cottage on McPherson Ave., 5 rooms, lot 57x175, front and back porches, new house. Possession Dec. 1. Price \$1250.

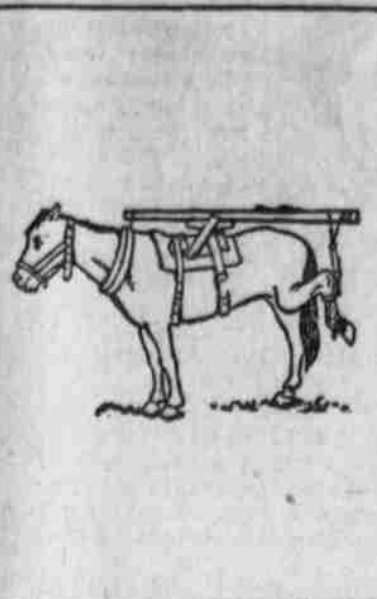
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AFFORDS AID TO HORSESHOER

Apparatus, invented by Alabama Man, Strapped on Animal's Back, Holds Foot Up.

Horseshoeing has been made a simpler and safer operation through the invention of an Alabama man. This consists of an apparatus that straps on the back of the horse or mule and holds up the foot to be shod, thus saving the blacksmith the trouble of holding it between his knees and eliminating the possibility of the animal kicking the man through the wall when he gets restless. A saddle, with a lever pivoted to it, is strapped to the horse's back. Pivoted to the lever is



Aid to Horseshoer.

a long bar that runs over the animal's back, with the front end fastened to his collar. Over the rear end of the bar hangs a foot support with a band that is fastened around the horse's foot and holds it up at whatever height the blacksmith desires, also preventing the beast from kicking.

OXFORD SHEEP ARE PROLIFIC

Breed Originated in England from Cross of Cotswold and Hampshire Down—Grow Rapidly.

Oxford sheep originated in England in the early part of the 19th century from a cross of Cotswold and Hampshire Down. They have been known since 1857 as Oxfordshire or Oxford Downs, and are now widely distributed over the United States and Canada. They are the largest and heaviest of the Down breeds. When in good flesh the rams should weigh 250 to 275 pounds, and the ewes from 200 to 225 pounds. The wool is rather coarser than any other of the medium wool breeds, and the fleece is heavier, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds unwashed.

The face is usually an even dark gray or brown, with or without a gray spot on the tip of the nose. They are best adapted for lands furnishing good pasture, and do not succeed as well under range conditions or on rugged, broken pastures. The ewes are very prolific, triplets being not uncommon. The lambs grow rapidly and are of good form. The chief shortcoming of the breed is that it is not as hardy as some others.

Grade Up Pig Stock.

To grade up your pig stock is as important as grading up the dairy cows. The most conservative course is to select the breed most popular in your vicinity and improve on the common individuals by the use of improved boars.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Flies are the worst enemies calves have.

Don't neglect to keep salt in every pasture.

The merciful man waters his horse between whistles.

The hog is a booster for the farm. He always was, and always will be.

The pigs will be all the better for a little slop in a side dish of their own. No matter what the price is don't let the brood sow go if she is a good one.

There should always be some forage crop growing in the summer for swine.

Many of the troubles with both young and old horses may be traced to bad teeth.

Hogs like a drink of water at night. Little pigs like a drink of skim milk most any time.

Don't expect to make a profit on a flock of sheep unless you give them proper attention.

The herd bull should have good feed and care, but above all he should have regular exercise.

Sometimes a week's chill rains or cold weather will set the pigs back a month in their growth.

Give the wethers extra grain, and send them to market before the pasture is dried and short.

The ewes and lambs should be kept out of hearing of each other for a time when weaning them.

Sheep are a good medium for increasing the fertility of the farm of the man of limited means.

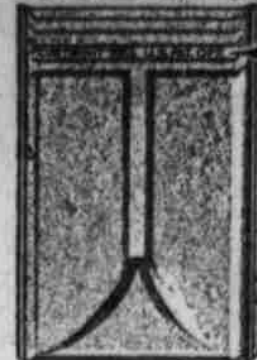
After all that may be said in favor of other pastures, clover stands at the head when it comes to the right thing for pigs.

Lung troubles in swine are frequently the result of dust and filth snuffed through the nostrils while feeding on the ground.

These are the days when a little extra attention to the huffer calves will be like the sowing of good seed. It will mean a good harvest later.

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